

Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

Get Your Unit, Union Local, Branch or Club to Challenge Another Group in Raising Subs for the Daily Worker!

Vol. X, No. 239

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1933

(Six Pages)

WEATHER Eastern New York—Partly cloudy; probably local showers Thursday.

Price 3 Cents

DEPUTY SHERIFFS OPEN FIRE ON AMBRIDGE, PA., STEEL PICKETS Delegate Challenges Burocracy at A. F. of L. Convention

DENY RANK AND FILE DELEGATES ADMISSION TO FEDERATION MEET

That Big Insurgent Movement Is Spreading Throughout Country Is Shown in Remarks; Weinstock Ejected from Hotel

From Our Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Louis Weinstock, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, and the rank and file delegation, elected by the conference, were refused the right to appear and present their program to the Federation Convention this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The clearest formulation yet of the fascist tendencies inherent in the N. R. A. was made by Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor in Roosevelt's Cabinet, speaking at the American Federation of Labor Convention now in session here.

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Barbusse, Tom Mann, Hathaway, Speak at Phila. Meet Friday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—Henri Barbusse, noted French Communist writer and world leader in the fight against imperialism; Tom Mann, veteran militant laborer of England, and Clarence Hathaway will speak at a meeting Friday evening called to hear the report of the Philadelphia delegates to the recent U. S. Congress Against War.

Will Place Jobless in New York City on Basket Rations

NEW YORK.—Food basket rations as relief to the unemployed, which is proposed in the Roosevelt program, will be carried into effect here this winter, according to the announcement of Mayor O'Brien. Families who had to get along on the miserable Home Relief Bureau "grocery order" will now have to forego even the right of selecting their food, and live on regimented rations decided on by welfare officials.

TUUL Urges Unity to A.F.L. Convention in Miners' Strike

NEW YORK.—The National Board of the Trade Union Unity League addressed a telegram to the 53rd Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. calling for a united front in defense of the miners and steel workers' strikes.

McAdoo Wants U. S. to Recognize the Soviet Union Now

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Senator William G. McAdoo of California has been strengthened in his conviction that the United States should recognize the Soviet Union by his visit to Moscow, according to an interview printed in a Paris newspaper.

Barbusse's Appeal for "Daily" Stirs Workers

NEW YORK.—Martha and John Aswell, of this city, responded among the first to the appeal by Henri Barbusse for support of the Daily Worker. They sent in \$5, with the following letter:

"In answer to beloved and respected Comrade Barbusse's appeal, please find five dollars enclosed for our splendid 'Daily Worker'.

Tom Mann Is Not A "Tired Radical"

TOM MANN is nearing his 80th year. At the age of 9, he went to work in the English coal pits. Practically all his life he has been active in the class struggle.

As far back as 1888, he led the English dock workers on strike that tied up ports all over the world. Twenty years ago he toured the United States to rouse the American workers against their oppressors.

Only recently at 77 years of age, he led a hunger march in London and was jailed by the British Imperialists.

When Tom Mann was told about the Red Press Bazaar opening this Friday in Madison Square Garden, when he was told how badly money was needed for the DAILY WORKER, when he was told that the Bazaar would raise funds for the revolutionary press, what did Mann say? That he had to rest before rushing to Washington to speak there on the same night?

Tom Mann immediately offered to come to the Bazaar, to speak in the Garden at 8 p. m. Immediately after his speech he will have to hasten to the station to catch the train for Washington.

TOM MANN has joined with another veteran revolutionary, Henri Barbusse, to help keep the "Daily" on its feet, so that it can continue mobilizing, organizing the American workers against their oppressors.

Both of these aged veterans have become shock brigadiers in the \$40,000 drive to keep the DAILY WORKER ALIVE.

Both of them are fighters. THEY ARE NOT "TIRED RADICALS."

We ask you to support the efforts of these valiant champions of the working class. HAVE YOU DONATED? HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION DONATED? HAVE YOU ASKED YOUR FRIENDS, YOUR FELLOW WORKERS IN THE SHOP TO DONATE?

Do this today. Use the coupon below.

Editor, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. I ANSWER TOM MANN'S APPEAL

Name Address City and State Amount \$

Welfare Island Prison Was Scene of James Matthews Murder; Harlem Workers Plan Mass Trial Oct. 15

NEW YORK.—The Welfare Island penitentiary, known as "The School for Crime," lost three of its inmates today when a yet-identified trio escaped from the prison through a subway tube.

This is the place where James Matthews, young North Carolina Negro, was wantonly murdered by a guard last fall—as exposed in recent issues of the Daily Worker.

While the Tammany district attorney's office and Harold Z. Medalle, U. S. Attorney, continue to make vague promises that they will "continue the investigation" into the Matthews case, Harlem workers are proceeding with plans for a mass trial of all officials responsible. The trial is scheduled to take place Oct. 15.

Responding to an alarm, sent out for the escaped prisoners, scores of policemen rushed into the tunnels in the belief that the fugitives were hiding somewhere in the Queens branch of the municipal subway.

War 'Games' With Plane and Ship Acted in Pacific

NAVAL DRILL GROUNDS, off Southern California.—War maneuvers were "played" today in the Pacific.

Most of the Nation's sea defense units—120 war vessels and 250 fighting aircraft—were engaged in the Pacific beyond San Clemente and Catalina Islands.

The forces were divided into two sections. One represented a powerful fleet from across the Pacific, and the other a defense group.

Today the maneuvers were practice. Tomorrow they may be grim reality.

Torgler Proves He Wasn't in Reichstag When Fire Broke Out

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 4 (via Zurich, Switzerland).—The Reichstag fire trial re-opened today, after five days' adjournment, with Ernst Torgler, Communist Reichstag leader, on the stand.

Torgler stated that he left the Reichstag building at 8:20 p. m. on February 27, or nearly an hour before the incendiary fire broke out.

"Prosecution witnesses say they saw you in the building at 8:40," said Presiding Judge Buenger, in an effort to bolster the Nazi case, but Torgler maintained that he was eating in a restaurant when the fire broke out.

Torgler scotched the Nazi lies that he had been seized by the police, proving that he went to police headquarters the very next morning to protest against Nazi charges that the Communists had set the Reichstag on fire.

The police manhandling of George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist defendant, last Friday, was read into the trial record when Judge Buenger introduced a telegram signed by Leo Gallagher, Chicago attorney, and several other foreign lawyers, protesting against such police brutality in the courtroom.

Buenger declared that "there had been no manhandlings" and expressed "extreme regret" that the protest telegram had been sent, but Dimitroff arose and said, "I was knocked down and removed by force, when he tried to speak to a Bulgarian lawyer whom the court had refused to accept as his trial counsel."

Marinus van der Lubbe, half-witted Nazi tool, stubbornly insisted that he had set the Reichstag on fire alone when he returned the stand. Judge Buenger tried to get him to say that Torgler had helped him, but van der Lubbe said that he hadn't even seen Torgler in the Reichstag, or at any time previously.

Buenger: "Is Torgler completely unknown to you?" Van der Lubbe: "Yes."

Buenger: "Did you set fire to the Reichstag alone, or did anyone help you?" Van der Lubbe: "No."

Buenger urged van der Lubbe "to tell the truth," adding: "You know the experts say it was impossible for you to have set the Reichstag on fire by yourself."

2 STRIKERS WOUNDED BY DUM-DUM BULLETS; 17,000 MINERS WALK OUT IN W. VA.

Will Not Go Back Until Frick Men Win; Murray's Treacherous Efforts Fail Miserably; All Miners Stand Solid

GREENBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—Five locals of the United Mine Workers of America joined with the Walworth Foundry strikers today swelling picket lines to 4,000. State troopers opened way for the office force.

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Oct. 4.—One scab is dying, two pickets were wounded, one with his side torn open by dum-dum bullets fired by Deputy Sheriffs at the Spang-Chalfant Mill here this morning when an attempt was made by scabs to run 200 into the mill. Spang-Chalfant workers joined the strike yesterday and with Wycoff Drawn Steel Company on strike today, the strikers ranks have been swelled to close to 5,000.

Jimmie Eagan, strike leader, president of the sub-district, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, whom scabs attacked early this morning precipitating the battle, told his story to the Daily Worker:

"Seven o'clock this morning, these fellows who were going to bust the line, mobilized across the street from the plant. I went across to speak to them to stay out. They were very ugly, moving to gang me. They made a rush for me. Picket line came running up armed with clubs and sticks. The leader of the scabs took a punch at me. At that time there were more scabs than pickets, as they chose the weak spot in the line. But the picket line answered the attack and drove into them."

"At the plant, deputy sheriffs were standing with their rifles ready, holding their fire, waiting to see the outcome of the melee. When they saw the scabs driven back, they started shooting first tear gas, then hot lead."

Luke Starchenko, member of Unemployed Council of McKees Rocks, who was on the picket line, fell to the sidewalk with a dum-dum bullet in his side. When scabs ran back, Alton Curry, one of their group, was left on the ground with severe, possibly head wounds. A son of one of the pickets was slightly wounded by gunfire. After fighting, picket lines tightened up, refusing to leave the mill gates even for a moment to participate in a meeting.

Sheriff Charles L. O'Loughlin, Beaver County, admitted that bullets fired—and the only ones came from the mill guards—were dum-dum, hollowed at one end, calculated to spread and mangle the victim.

"I don't know who fired shots," he said. "Don't put me on the spot because I'm looking for them."

Justifying the murderous attack, Barton, vice-president of the company, said: "Protection of our property is in the hands of deputy sheriffs. Any shooting that was done, was done by deputies."

John L. Meldon, Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, who visited Ambridge, immediately after the shooting with the correspondent of the Daily Worker, declared:

"We charge Barton with responsibility for this murderous assault. Picketing was peaceful, and this attack was made deliberately to run in scabs and keep strike from spreading to other mills. Men are fighting for their jobs. Picketing will be increased and more mills will be pulled out to win demands."

There is every likelihood now that the largest mill in Beaver Valley, American Bidge Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, will be pulled out on strike within the next few days. Plans are being worked out to strike Jones and Laughlin plant in Allequippa, which is a virtual feudal castle, surrounded by a moat and reached by only one narrow bridge, now guarded at every vantage point by machine gunners.

Five hundred members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in Carnegie Steel Corporation plant, Duquesne, Pa., employing 8,000 men, voted to call a strike by Monday. This key plant, and together with Clairton plant will lead to a virtual shutdown of the entire steel industry in Beaver Valley.

Two thousand workers at the Aluminimum Co. of America at New Kensington, members of an A. F. of L. Federal Union, are planning a strike against the Mellon controlled corporation.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Miners following the lead of Fayette (Continued on page 2)

McAdoo Wants U. S. to Recognize the Soviet Union Now

Barbusse's Appeal for "Daily" Stirs Workers

Unemployed Forced Labor Crew Is Trapped When Ordered, Under Protest, to Extinguish Blaze in Canyon in Griffith Park

Mine Picket Killed

Herndon New Trial Appeal Is Up Today

DELEGATION MAKES BOLAN ISSUE STATEMENT TO PRESS

Committee of 25 Negro Workers Demand Halt of Lynch Terror in New York Area Incited by Police and Press

NEW YORK.—Police Commissioner Bolan is suave. A committee of 25 workers, representing Harlem working class organizations and led by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, protesting the lynch incident by the press and police, called on Bolan yesterday at 10 o'clock in Police Department headquarters, and, unlike the Mayor, he saw them promptly.

The delegation was the same which Mayor O'Brien had waiting in the City Hall park for five hours on Tuesday, from 11 in the morning into the late afternoon.

The committee demanded an official denial through the press by Commissioner Bolan on the supposed "gorilla man prowling through Central Park," and the official denial of the verbal statement of Bolan that he had not issued orders for police to bring "the gorilla man in dead or alive." If Bolan would not issue this official denial the committee demanded his immediate resignation.

Commissioner Bolan promptly began to usher out the delegation. But the committee was insistent and finally victorious. The delegation of 25 workers made Commissioner Bolan come through with the statement they demanded.

Press reporters were called in after the delegation left the office, and Bolan spoke to them as follows:

"The statements in the press in connection with the Central Park case, quoting me as saying that I led 100 police into Central Park after the 'gorilla' man and that I issued orders to take him dead or alive, and that orders were issued to the effect that colored men and white women who walk together should be arrested, is not true. I made no such statements, and am not responsible for them.

The committee asked me if I would take any action against the press. I said 'No, that I would not, but that I would issue a denial to the press and ask them to publish it.'

Commissioner Bolan pleaded ignorance of the many instances of segregation and discrimination in New York City, and protested that he believed in equality, and that "the law will be enforced impartially against white and Negro, Jew and Gentile alike, showing no discrimination against anyone whether representing a political party or not."

When the committee pointed out that Cyril Briggs had been arrested for accompanying a Negro woman, because they thought that he was white, he stated that was a violation of the law, and they should never have been arrested. "I would certainly not have arrested them."

When the committee stated that they would hold mass meetings and demonstrations, protesting strongly against the lynch wave that is sweeping over New York, in spite of the police and suave denials of the police department, Commissioner Bolan stated that he would advise them strongly against just such "resistance."

Bolan found himself facing Negro workers, who, instead of allowing themselves to be interrogated and intimidated, demanded immediate withdrawal of the lynch order of the department which was published in the New York Journal of Sept. 5, and picked up by the other papers.

The committee, headed by Herman MacKawin, chairman of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, stated that while the words of Commissioner Bolan were grandiose and fine, still they were just words. "We've already seen the action of the police department in Harlem. Mass meetings and demonstrations, which Commissioner Bolan so strongly advises us against, will continue to take place in Harlem until Negro workers will not be intimidated and beaten and 'gorilla men' hurled at them through the lynch incentives of the local press."

The committee, protesting the lynch spirit whipped into being by the police and press, reported to workers assembled in Lafayette Hall. Besides seeing Mayor O'Brien and Police Commissioner Bolan the committee also met with Alderman J. Baldwin, Republican representative, on Tuesday. This scared O'Brien into seeing the committee, since he was afraid that the Democratic votes of Harlem would go Republican in the coming elections. Baldwin refused to issue a statement to the press, on the grounds that he had insufficient evidence.

The committee of 25 Negro workers will today see candidate for Mayor, McKee.

Preparations of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights are going ahead for the mass public trial on the Matthews murder in Welfare Island prison. This campaign to open the books on the Matthews case is one of the key demands of this committee, and the demands against lynch incident are part of the campaign to open the books on the Welfare Island case, and prosecute the murderers.

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Police Pact With A. F. of L. Leaders Shown at Ford's

Daily Worker Writer Is Held at Request of Aide of Reilly

By CARL REEVE
EDGEWATER, N. J., Oct. 4.—Hugh V. Reilly, state organizer of the A. F. of L. of New Jersey, who is having a hard time trying to dampen the militancy of the Ford strikers here, refused to see the Daily Worker representative today, and his lieutenants, sporting large white badges on which "A.F.L. organizer" is prominently displayed, caused the arrest of the writer in front of the Ford gates today, as a "Communist agitator."

Directly across the street from the Ford gate on the Hudson River front, Reilly was holding a meeting in a hall with a few other A. F. of L. organizers. His lieutenants blocked the door. When the name Daily Worker was mentioned, the aide of Reilly, with the A. F. of L. organizers' badge, trembled violently. "Reilly don't want to talk to any Communists," he said.

"We have an agreement with the police to keep out all Communist agitators."

This A. F. of L. committeeman refused to give any news and refused to call out Reilly. One minute later the writer was taken by the chief of police and three policemen. "You're a Communist agitator," he said, "and the A. F. of L. organizers just told me you're talking to the strikers. The A. F. of L. don't want you around here." After being held for some minutes, the chief of detectives assigned policeman No. 26 to escort the Daily Worker representative away from the Ford gates, and an auto load of plainclothes detectives followed the writer for two miles before finally deciding to turn back.

Why is Reilly, the A. F. of L. and the police so nervous, and afraid of a Communist talking to the strikers? Because Reilly is trying to fire out the strikers with marking time, and because the strikers are conducting a militant strike in spite of these elements. Reilly tried to limit picket lines to two hundred, and two thousand are out on the morning picket lines. Reilly tried to delay the spread of the strike, the march on Detroit, but the strikers are preparing to march. Reilly tried to follow a "gentlemanly" policy toward scabs, of which there are several hundred. The strikers are swimming over the cliffs and are watchfully picketing in force, and are preparing to take care of the scabs in the proper militant way.

Reilly and the other A. F. of L. organizers are trying to completely control the strike in their small committee, urging the workers to leave everything in their hands. Mass picketing, militant action to clean out the scabs, rank and file control of the strike and a broader strike committee, to spread the strike quickly. These are the needs of the strikers and the program of the left wing, and Reilly and the A. F. of L. who want to break the strike, are therefore agitating against "reds."

Minor, Ford Testify This Afternoon at 2 in Trial of Dorfman

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor on the Communist Party ticket, and James W. Ford, recent candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Communist Party ticket, will both testify this afternoon as eye-witnesses in the brutal attack upon Isadore Dorfman, young worker who was beaten and arrested in Harlem on Sept. 22 while demonstrating against the murder of James Matthews on Welfare Island.

The trial takes place this afternoon at 170 E. 121st St. at 2 p.m. Workers are urged to crowd the courtroom.

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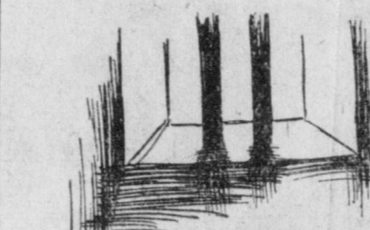
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Gutters of New York



By del

Leon Blum, a "framed" worker and organizer of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union is away six months, yet no judge has agreed to free him on a writ of habeas corpus. Gangsters like 'Owney' Madden are taken before judges 24 hours after arrest and released.

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Special Cafeteria to Serve Meals at Red Press Bazaar

NEW YORK.—A cafeteria of the most modern type is being installed in Madison Square Garden to provide delicious food at low prices to the thousands of workers expected to attend the Red Press Bazaar, which opens in the main hall of the Garden this Friday, 4 p.m.

The opening of the bazaar, which will continue Saturday and Sunday, will mark the first mass appearance of Tom Mann, 71-year-old British labor leader, on his present visit to this country. Mann will speak at 8 p.m. sharp.

Additional speakers will include Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and Moissaye Olgin, noted Jewish writer.

Thousands of valuable articles, among them jewelry, furs, dresses, musical instruments to mention only a few, which have been donated to the bazaar, will be on sale at low prices.

The International Chorus of 1,000 workers, under the direction of J. Schaeffer, and all the Workers Dance Groups will stage an unusual program of entertainment.

Arranged for the benefit of the Red Press, including the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit, and the Young Worker, the bazaar will afford the thousands of workers of New York City the chance to help their press, to have a good time and to obtain many valuable bargains.

County strikers today stood solid, preventing any return to work movement in face of threats that their strike was a rebellion against the government and that all strikers would be outlawed by U.M.W.A. officials.

Over 125,000 workers in the Steel and Coal are on strike now in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, with steel strikes spreading and the coal miners determined to pull the Carnegie Steel Mill at Clairton, Pa., as well as to stick out until unqualified victory.

Seventeen thousand miners in Logan county, southern West Virginia, came out on strike today, against the coal code agreement.

Efforts by Murray to split the strikers' ranks failed miserably when Vesta Mines No. 4 and 5 workers took the lead, followed by scores of other miners and voted to stay out on strike until two days after Frick men win union recognition.

The strategy of Lewis, Murray, Feeny was to isolate Frick miners by sending others back to work, then opening a reign of terror by Pinchot and Roosevelt. All miners rebuked this attempt and are out solid with not the slightest break in their ranks, even among those who already have union recognition.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, admitting its previous stories about return to work lies, now says the mine strikers stand pat. Soft coal region's holiday strikers stood pat today for recognition of their union as unmoved by their union chief's command to return to work as they were by their plans.

Murray and U.M.W.A. district presidents have sent runners to miners, officially outlawing the strike that was an outlaw strike from its inception.

that officialdom this year is trying to dodge the issue, although convention rules is that 'Will insist on making his usual National Civic Federation speech against recognition. Senator King, in his address to the convention, also managed to work in a reference to "the enslavement of workers" by the Soviet Union. "This convention has the largest representation from the lower organizations in years. There are some 320 delegates from Federal labor unions, State Federations and Central Labor Councils—the nearest thing to rank and file representation possible with the present form of organization. From remarks and discussions among groups of these delegates it is evident that a big insurgent movement is forming, not in this convention, but among the membership throughout the country. The presence of officials like Hansen, president of the New York Carpenters District Council and a power in the building trades council, at the rank and file meeting last night, accompanied by a bodyguard; the extreme measures taken against the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance Conference delegation by Green, shows that there is great fear of a central leadership of this wide, but scattered, opposition developing. This is Banquo's ghost at the N.R.A. victory feast that this convention is supposed to be.

Mills Stay Shut in Paterson as Picket Lines Stand Guard

Strikers' Delegates Do Not See Wagner

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 4.—The United National Strike Committee delegation tried to present the strikers' demands to Senator Wagner yesterday in New York and were told by his secretary that he was out of town. The Senator has been with a number of manufacturers on the silk strike situation, but was apparently unable to accomplish anything. He is reported to have scheduled meetings with New Jersey Congressmen for further efforts to break the strike.

Mass picket lines around the Paterson Dye Houses early this morning completely stopped several hundred shops from opening. All mills and dye plants in the strike area remain tightly shut.

Thousands of dye strikers jammed the hall at 612 River St., Paterson, to hear Martin Russak yesterday. Seven hundred Lod strikers crossed Passaic Falls and were addressed by Moe Brown. Rank and file strikers, both men and women, spoke at both meetings.

The organizational work of the National Textile Workers Union is developing rapidly. Lod strikers and workers of the huge Textile Dye Plant, which the A. F. of L. claims to control, held a meeting under N.T.W.U. auspices this morning, joined the union and are calling a larger meeting at the plant for Thursday at 2 p.m. at 612 River St.

Departmental and shop meetings of dye houses are being held daily and shop delegates are being elected for the formation of an N.T.W.U. mill delegates' council.

Rank and file of the A. F. of L. is strongly influenced by the program and struggle for unity of the N.T.W.U. They are carefully watching every move of the officials. Within the shop delegates' body of the A. F. of L. Dyers Local they are fighting daily for unity. The United Workers League of Paterson, headed by Moe Brown, was able to get two of its members seated as delegates on the Associated Strike Committee and instructed them by unanimous decision to fight in the committee for unity with the N.T.W.U.

A large united front group of Italian silk and dye strikers has been formed under the leadership of Di Bartolo, N.T.W.U. Italian organizer, with many A. F. of L. Italian members in it. It meets daily at 22 Paterson St.

The Workers International Relief is organizing with the N.T.W.U. silk and dye strikers' relief committee, of which Caroline Drew is secretary and Tony Antieri treasurer. Breakfasts are provided daily on the picket lines to all pickets regardless of union affiliation at three stations, 222 Paterson St., 612 River St., Paterson, and 22 Clark St., Garfield, for the Lod strikers. An average of 1500 pickets are being fed daily. Ninety-six families were supplied from the relief store just established at 61 Hamilton Ave. providing food for the neediest families.

Funds are urgently needed and an appeal is being broadcast by the relief committee to all workers and their organizations for relief. Send funds immediately to Tony Antieri, 222 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J., treasurer of the relief committee.

County strikers today stood solid, preventing any return to work movement in face of threats that their strike was a rebellion against the government and that all strikers would be outlawed by U.M.W.A. officials.

Over 125,000 workers in the Steel and Coal are on strike now in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, with steel strikes spreading and the coal miners determined to pull the Carnegie Steel Mill at Clairton, Pa., as well as to stick out until unqualified victory.

Seventeen thousand miners in Logan county, southern West Virginia, came out on strike today, against the coal code agreement.

Efforts by Murray to split the strikers' ranks failed miserably when Vesta Mines No. 4 and 5 workers took the lead, followed by scores of other miners and voted to stay out on strike until two days after Frick men win union recognition.

The strategy of Lewis, Murray, Feeny was to isolate Frick miners by sending others back to work, then opening a reign of terror by Pinchot and Roosevelt. All miners rebuked this attempt and are out solid with not the slightest break in their ranks, even among those who already have union recognition.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, admitting its previous stories about return to work lies, now says the mine strikers stand pat. Soft coal region's holiday strikers stood pat today for recognition of their union as unmoved by their union chief's command to return to work as they were by their plans.

Murray and U.M.W.A. district presidents have sent runners to miners, officially outlawing the strike that was an outlaw strike from its inception.

that officialdom this year is trying to dodge the issue, although convention rules is that 'Will insist on making his usual National Civic Federation speech against recognition. Senator King, in his address to the convention, also managed to work in a reference to "the enslavement of workers" by the Soviet Union. "This convention has the largest representation from the lower organizations in years. There are some 320 delegates from Federal labor unions, State Federations and Central Labor Councils—the nearest thing to rank and file representation possible with the present form of organization. From remarks and discussions among groups of these delegates it is evident that a big insurgent movement is forming, not in this convention, but among the membership throughout the country. The presence of officials like Hansen, president of the New York Carpenters District Council and a power in the building trades council, at the rank and file meeting last night, accompanied by a bodyguard; the extreme measures taken against the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance Conference delegation by Green, shows that there is great fear of a central leadership of this wide, but scattered, opposition developing. This is Banquo's ghost at the N.R.A. victory feast that this convention is supposed to be.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

Mills Stay Shut in Paterson as Picket Lines Stand Guard

Strikers' Delegates Do Not See Wagner

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 4.—The United National Strike Committee delegation tried to present the strikers' demands to Senator Wagner yesterday in New York and were told by his secretary that he was out of town. The Senator has been with a number of manufacturers on the silk strike situation, but was apparently unable to accomplish anything. He is reported to have scheduled meetings with New Jersey Congressmen for further efforts to break the strike.

Mass picket lines around the Paterson Dye Houses early this morning completely stopped several hundred shops from opening. All mills and dye plants in the strike area remain tightly shut.

Thousands of dye strikers jammed the hall at 612 River St., Paterson, to hear Martin Russak yesterday. Seven hundred Lod strikers crossed Passaic Falls and were addressed by Moe Brown. Rank and file strikers, both men and women, spoke at both meetings.

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SPORTS

Giants 6, Senators 1

Goslin's Homer Spoils Shutout for Schumacher in Second Game of Series; Experts Still Experting

POLO GROUNDS, Oct. 4.—Prince Hal Schumacher of the New York Giants equalled and surpassed the performance of his teammate Hubbell by letting down the Washington Senators with 5 hits and 1 run in the second game of the 1933 World Series here.

Cronin's ace right-hander General Alvin Crowder, after holding the rampant "Team of Destiny" runless in the first five innings, was knocked looser than one of Mae West's gestures with a six-run attack that drove him to the showers in the sixth.

The well-known "depression" which another equally effective General, Hugh Johnson, is supposed to have rendered virtually a thing of the past, was still very much in evidence. The bleachers were packed as early as 10 o'clock but an unprecedented number of reserved seats gaped vacantly at the down-trodden American Leaguers. Attendance was given as 46,000.

Washington's one run came when the veteran Goslin homered off the upstate Bachelor of Arts in the third. It was a healthy blow and would have been a home run in any man's park. Had it not been for this upper series debut would have been a shut-out. It was by no means a watertight performance, the young collegian having to pitch his way out of difficulties on a number of occasions. But the Nats' five clean hits were scattered over some six innings.

THE wild-scoring sixth inning was the game's pivotal point. Joe Moore led off with a single to left. Critz forced him at second. Manager Terry rapped a long double to left which boosted Critz to third. Mel Ott, to date the batting hero of the series, was purposely passed, filling the bases.

Then the cast-off O'Doul came to bat for Davis and drove in two runs with a clean single. Another supposed has-been, Travis Jackson, caught the spirit of the big offensive and singled to right center. Critz, who had been batting second, moved up to third. Terry signalled for a squeeze play and Gus Mancuso came through, dumping a bunt half way between home and third. O'Doul scored and Jackson reached second. "We can't lose" Blonde Ryan whiffed vigorously. Schumacher singled, scoring Jackson and putting Mancuso on second.

The Giants had batted around. Just to keep things moving, Moore singled to center, Mancuso scoring. At this point Al Thomas came in to relieve Crowder from second. Critz weighed in with a hit but Terry forced him at second, ending the congestion.

THAT seemed to be that. With the exception of this outburst, the Giants had nothing to write the home folks on. They were three up and three down in the first, fourth, fifth and eighth.

This correspondent had no chance to interview Wally Stewart, Tuesday's losing pitcher, who commented thus on the initial game: "That was the cheapest ball game I ever saw. The Giants have a postage defense, and their hitting is even weaker than advertised." But Manager Cronin, who went hitless shrugged his shoulders and raised two fingers to indicate that this is only the second.

The teams are moving on to Griffith Stadium on two special trains. Joe Silver, an unemployed ex-Oriole of our acquaintance, is planning to ride the rods under one of them. We will have his special story in three, four days if things break right and the race goes to seven.

The consensus of opinion among the 500 baseball experts who infested the premises was somewhat as follows: The Giants won the game. The Senators lost the game. If the next game is not called on account of darkness or rain, either the Giants or the Senators will win it.

Fitzsimmons may pitch the next one. On the other hand, he may not. Be B. R. H. is a colorful figure. Tinker to Evers to Chance was a fine double-play combination.

Ruby Bates Continues Scottsboro Tour in Spite of Ill Health

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In spite of rapidly failing health, a condition induced by the strain of her tour of more than 50 cities on behalf of the Scottsboro boys, Ruby Bates, white girl who first testified under compulsion that the nine Negro boys had attacked her, and repudiated this testimony at the second trial in Decatur, Ala., last spring, will continue with a series of twelve meetings in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

With Ruby Bates on the platform at these meetings will be Alice Burke, white organizer of white and Negro workers from Birmingham, facing a long prison sentence for her working class activities there.

Meeting will be held in both Waterbury and Ansonia on Oct. 7, and in Bridgeport, South Norwalk, Stamford, and Westport on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

Bronx Election Rally. NEW YORK.—Louis Hyman, Communist candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, Williams Burroughs and M. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit and Communist candidate for Assembly in the 6th District of the Bronx, will be the main speakers at an election rally in Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Friday evening.

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE COOPERATIVE DINING CLUB ALLERTON AVENUE FOR. BRONX PARK EAST Pure Foods. Proletarian Prices

Garment Section Workers Pastore Navarr Cafeteria 333 7th AVENUE Corner 86th St. (Brooklyn)

FOR BROOKLYN PROLETARIANS SOKAL CAFETERIA 1689 PITKIN AVENUE WORKERS—EAT AT THE PARKWAY CAFETERIA 1638 PITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 13TH FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of Dr. C. Weissman

WILLIAM BELL Optometrist 106 EAST 14TH STREET Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Phone: Tompkins

Does the Government Fulfill Its "Responsibility" to Vets?

Letters Describe Miserable Conditions While Roosevelt in Speech to Legion Openly Says They Will Get No Relief

"The government," said Roosevelt in his speech to the American Legion the other night, "has a responsibility for and toward those who suffered injury or contracted disease while serving in its defense."

As to the veteran who was not injured, but is now only starving, Roosevelt said: "If his own community and his own state are unable, after reasonable effort, to care for him, then, and then only, should the Federal government offer him hospitalization and care."

Letters have for years come in to the "Daily's" office from veterans showing that the government, under Hoover, and even more under Roosevelt, has been fulfilling less and less its responsibility to the disabled vet.

Letters have for years described how relief cuts give the lie to Roosevelt's attempt to dodge Federal responsibility for feeding the starving veterans.

The following are among the most recent letters we have received:

(By a Vet Worker Correspondent) DAYTON, Ohio.—I am a veteran of the world war and was evicted from the soldiers' home due to the NRA. My next move was to try the welfare. Their excuse is no relief on account of being single. I went with a committee to fight the welfare for relief and they gave a comrade and me the "run around."

Here is the game they play. Of course, we went for groceries, but to separate us from the main group, they gave us a letter to one address. When we went there, this person gave us another letter to the Salvation (starvation) Army to be demolished. The men are fed on the refuse from the various hotels of the city.

The struggle to get relief is becoming more intense as time proceeds. Rumor has it that there will be even less relief this winter.

War Vet Describes Bear Mountain Relief Job as a Chain Gang

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK.—I wish to state that I am a world war veteran. I have been out on a relief job at Bear Mountain since Dec. 5, 1932. Recently I and some others were fired for protesting against working in the rain. Three workers from the Water Supply gang were discharged for the same protest.

Workers at Bear Mountain are fired right and left on the slightest pretext. Meet of the veterans want to have some one to represent them and protect them from the inhuman treatment of Superintendent Lamson.

All the workers on the Bear Mountain job have to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and do not get back home until 7:30 p.m.

The Bear Mountain job is a chain gang.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

Boy Sells Papers to Help "Daily"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meyer Levine, just entering his teens, sold papers in order to get enough money to do his part in the DAILY WORKER DRIVE, and he hopes every comrade is doing the same.

"I am sorry that I cannot send you more than 25 cents. My mother cannot afford to give me money. I saved up money by selling old papers, and I am sending it to you. I used to read the capitalist papers until my mother finally showed me why I should read the DAILY WORKER. I hope every comrade is doing the same," reads Meyer's letter.

Table with 2 columns: District, Contributions Received Tuesday. Lists districts from P. S. Springfield to District 10 and their respective contribution amounts.

Total to date 170.42 District 11 1.00 District 12 1.00 District 13 1.00 District 14 1.00 District 15 1.00 District 16 1.00 District 17 1.00 District 18 1.00 District 19 1.00 District 20 1.00 District 21 1.00 District 22 1.00 District 23 1.00 District 24 1.00 District 25 1.00 District 26 1.00 District 27 1.00 District 28 1.00 District 29 1.00 District 30 1.00 District 31 1.00 District 32 1.00 District 33 1.00 District 34 1.00 District 35 1.00 District 36 1.00 District 37 1.00 District 38 1.00 District 39 1.00 District 40 1.00 District 41 1.00 District 42 1.00 District 43 1.00 District 44 1.00 District 45 1.00 District 46 1.00 District 47 1.00 District 48 1.00 District 49 1.00 District 50 1.00 District 51 1.00 District 52 1.00 District 53 1.00 District 54 1.00 District 55 1.00 District 56 1.00 District 57 1.00 District 58 1.00 District 59 1.00 District 60 1.00 District 61 1.00 District 62 1.00 District 63 1.00 District 64 1.00 District 65 1.00 District 66 1.00 District 67 1.00 District 68 1.00 District 69 1.00 District 70 1.00 District 71 1.00 District 72 1.00 District 73 1.00 District 74 1.00 District 75 1.00 District 76 1.00 District 77 1.00 District 78 1.00 District 79 1.00 District 80 1.00 District 81 1.00 District 82 1.00 District 83 1.00 District 84 1.00 District 85 1.00 District 86 1.00 District 87 1.00 District 88 1.00 District 89 1.00 District 90 1.00 District 91 1.00 District 92 1.00 District 93 1.00 District 94 1.00 District 95 1.00 District 96 1.00 District 97 1.00 District 98 1.00 District 99 1.00 District 100 1.00

Letters from Our Readers

A.F.L. GANGSTERS STOP SALE OF DAILY WORKER NEW YORK Comrade Editor: I had been to walking along trying to sell the Daily Worker. A strike of window-cleaners had just started and they were holding their meeting at Ukrainian Hall, Sixth St. and Second and Third Ave. Some of the A. F. of L. gangsters said, "Get the hell out of here with that Communist paper." I said, "This is the only working class paper and I'm going to sell it!" They said, "Get out of here! I said, 'I'll bet this is an A. F. of L. union.' And no one said anything."

WALTER STEIN, Daily Worker Agent. A. F. of L. RELIEF RACKET NEW YORK City. Comrade Editor: I do not need to outline you the economic situation of our City Commission Worker Bureau workers. Working myself in Dyker Park, Brooklyn, I witness how a fat job holder and delegate of the bricklayers union, going around taking the bricklayers' names and telling them that they have to pay the union five cents an hour, \$1.20 a month. If they do not pay, then they will not be allowed to lay bricks and they will have to work nine days a month instead of three to make the same amount of money.

This ought to be stopped. We can't afford to pay dues when we only receive \$39.60 a month and some of us are spending 20 cents carfare a day. Plenty of money was squeezed out of us from the unions in general when we were working and part-time only. It's the clique that was and still is working and we have to walk the streets and be forced to pay dues. Otherwise we are expelled.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have discussed this matter with the Unemployed Council. Their opinion is that the workers on every one of these relief jobs should organize to demand trade union wages so long as they are doing mechanics' work—this to apply to those who are union members as well as those who are expelled from the union by the bureaucrats for inability to pay dues. All workers should demand a trade union rate whether they are bricklayers or laborers. At the present time the government is cooperating with these labor fakers, by allowing the union rate only to those who are union members. Many workers who have been employed for a long time and therefore have been expelled from the union by the bureaucrats, are thus forced by the government to work nine days a month at \$4.50 a day instead of three days a month at \$13.20 a day.

The workers on all relief jobs should report to the Unemployed Council, 11 E. 17th St., New York, on such absences. They will help them fight these conditions.

DAYTON, Ohio. Comrade Editor: With a six-page Daily Worker, the Worker columns will have more room and won't have to be condensed to shorter articles I go to different parts of the states. Many workers that have never read our paper say, "Only four pages!" I always explain to them that the Daily Worker is a workers' paper, not an advertisement sheet and the three cents they spend on a Daily is three cents well spent for a workers paper that tells the truth of the rotten conditions here in the United States of America. The paper also shows the workers in the ships, mines, mills and farms that there are other workers struggling against starvation and misery. Yes, we need the six-page Daily Worker and we needed the six pages a good while ago.

Another item before I close. The Daily Worker needs not only volunteers in New York to sell the Daily Worker. We need more workers that are unemployed, that have no home or means of support to get out in the smaller cities and towns and push the sale so we can have a hundred thousand leaving New York City every night. The Daily Worker is not a hard paper to sell, and if every worker puts his shoulder to the wheel and gets out for an hour or two a day and does his damndest he can't be stuck with any of the Daily Workers.

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Letters from Farmers

Says Japanese Use Soy Beans to Pay for Weapons of War

(By a Farmer Correspondent) ALBANY, N. Y.—The American market in the soy bean line is cornered by soy beans from an unknown source, while American farmers have their wheat crop this year and lots of last year's and don't know how to get rid of it.

We don't have to look in a broad way to find the origin of this Manchukuo farm interests are raising lots of soy beans. The war ministry of Japan places big orders for war material, to kill the farmers of China, and is using the spoils of victory to pay.

We, the ones who are raising cotton, wheat, vegetables and fruit, and are selling far below the cost of production, should organize so that we could force the trusts to pay us the prices that we set.

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Where the Workers and Farmers Rule

Following is a small part of a report of a recent conference in the Soviet Union of delegates of old women in the Soviet Union, given by Abdul Gochaeve, whose mother was present at the conference:

Hugin Taubekova, aged 65, who was among the speakers, made this statement: "It is considered that women would oppose the collectivization and the Soviet Power more than men will. This is not right. The kolkhoz woman does not only keep pace with the man but she would always urge her man to better work."

Then my mother took the floor. From her first words I saw that she would speak well. She told of her forced marriage of her beautiful sister sold to the landlord and burned for refusal to be his love. Mother told about her dreadful life before the revolution. "For three years I have been working in the kolkhoz. My children also," she said. "Before the revolution we lived in a small hut with only a bed and a wooden bench. We wore home woven dresses and wooden boots. Now I have a new home, iron beds and good chairs. I have an overcoat, shoes and goloshes. The kolkhoz helped by to buy a

new cow. I live well, as the kolkhoz is my life now."

There was much said about the nightmarish life of the kolkhoz. All these women told about their flaming hatred of the past and their true devotion to the Soviet Power which gave them this new life.

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A. M. Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!



PEARS ROT IN OREGON

(By a Worker Correspondent) HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The big orchardists have agreed not to gather 25 cents of the Booc pears! This is a late variety, and hundreds of thousands of them are raised annually on the west coast and used for shipping and canning. The reason is that already enough of their early pears have been picked, packed and canned to fill the requirements of those who will have money enough to buy and consume this year's output.

Thousands of tons of pears have already been left on the trees to rot. Hundreds of thousands of tons of pears are needed by hungry masses, either as canned or dried fruit. But this government is not concerned about taking this excess to feed the hungry.

However, the NRA says, destroy the fruit to "keep the prices up" to a "minimum" sale price to consumers. In the NRA code there is no maximum price set at which the retailers may sell.

Ten truck loads of small good pears were damaged in the brush by one cannery yesterday.

Farmers Must Learn to Join Workers in Fight Against Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent) WAKARUSA, Ind.—Please send me the Daily Worker for one month. I have been interested in the struggles of the working class for several years and have been an occasional reader of the Daily Worker. I have come to the conclusion, however, that merely an occasional reading of the Daily Worker is insufficient. In order for a worker to keep in constant contact with the revolutionary movement it is quite essential that he read at least nearly every issue of the paper of his class.

The farmers in this section are still under the influence of the bourgeois ideologists. They do not yet see that their own plight is not due to the industrial workers but is an inevitable result of the capitalist system, and that relief for themselves cannot be won by merely appealing to the capitalists, politicians, or by trusting the bourgeois leadership of the banker-controlled farm organizations.

The farmers must learn that complete unity between workers and farmers is necessary to win real relief from the bosses for either.

EDITOR'S NOTE: One way in which this worker can help to organize the farmers in his community is to write reports of conditions that he sees and arrange for special distribution of the Daily Worker on the days (Thursdays) that his reports are printed.

WORKERS' MAILBAG

The Quality of (Capitalist) Mercy By a Worker Correspondent HERKIMER, N. Y.—Italian boy caught blood poisoning in his hand. Parents being on charity asked Welfare office what they could do for all right when his mother would get home again. But the boy died in a week's time.

By a Worker Correspondent OTISVILLE, N. Y.—I, a worker, am a patient in the T.B. sanatorium here, and am writing of the terrible conditions in this place. On porches the beds are piled up tens, fifteen, and twenties, with one or two feet of space between them, leading to infection of those about to become negatives. The place is dirty, unheated, and windy. The food is bad, dirty, and often the patients don't eat it. Instead of hiring workers for the upkeep of the place the directors put the patients to work as waiters, cleaners, etc., depriving them of the absolute rest necessary for recovery. The patients are afraid to make complaints; they might be thrown out, and many of them have no place to go. Others here that come from Sea View Sanatorium and other places say that conditions there are even worse.

"WE DO OUR PART" By a Worker Correspondent ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A worker's correspondent in the Schilling Box Co. factory tells why he wants to see the feathers pulled out of the buzzard's wings. The workers in this shop all looked forward to the NRA raise in wages. Well, they got a cut on weekly earnings from their boss, and lower wages. They were getting 25 cents an hour for a 48-hour week. Now they work 40 hours and get \$10 and are speeded up so that if they do not get out as much work in 40 hours as they did in 48, they are sacked.

By a Worker Correspondent BOSTON, Mass.—While the Blue Vulture flaps ridiculously over City Hall, order came recently to all branches of the Boston Public Library "to reduce the budget." All branch heads have been told to cut down on the number of help now employed and if necessary to cut the wages of the girls who now receive the meager wage of 25 cents per hour. New lower minimums have been sent out varying according to the size of the branch, and the number of help employed and wages must be cut accordingly.

STARVATION GARDENS DETROIT, Mich.—The welfare deal is still on in Detroit. The welfare department gave workers a garden in the spring to help them in the coming winter and then decided that the workers got too much, so they cooked up a plan to starve them a better way. They started to take away some of the relief by placing a charge of \$4.45 for these gardens and the workers in the shop who had a job they charged only 50 cents.

They also took away the flour that the government gave the unemployed in this manner; the workers who are not on the wage work plan get the flour, those who work for their dole get no flour.

Greetings for 14th Party Anniversary DISTRICT 5, PITTSBURGH John Hubona, Pittsburgh 25 Paul Yillabo, Westvale 25 Joe Sevar, Coveadale 25 Brown, Coveadale 25 Isaac Korien, Coveadale 25 W. Piko, Coveadale 25 S. Furno, Coveadale 25 Charles Keronen, Coveadale 25 M. John, Coveadale 25 M. J. Coveadale 25 W. A. Coveadale 25 R. S. Coveadale 25 T. T. Coveadale 25 W. K. Coveadale 25 G. K. Coveadale 25 S. L. Pittsburgh 1.00 M. M., Pittsburgh 1.00

DISTRICT 7 J. Laine, White Pine Mich. 20 Theodore Arvola, White Pine Mich. 25 Wm. Laine, White Pine Mich. 25 Wm. Laine, White Pine Mich. 25 Axel-Lustie, White Pine Mich. 25 Uoti-Laine, White Pine Mich. 25 A. L. Ontonagon 10 Victor Maki, Green 10 Charles Keronen, Green 10 Mattias, Ontonagon 10 Adolph Aho, Ontonagon 10 Victor Hill, Herman 10 J. Hancock, Herman 10 Jafet Hokkanen, Herman 10 Mike Nurmi, Herman 10 Lauri Hannila, Herman 10 Tinas Hannila, Herman 10 Mamie Sointu, Herman 15 William Rosonen, Copper City 20 John Masonen, Copper City 20 Victor Kauppi, Copper City 10 John Donnigan, Copper City 10 Wm. Laine, White Pine Mich. 10 George Antilla, Gay 10 Henry Juro, Gay 10 Norman Juro, Gay 10 Wm. Hendrickson, Copper City 10 Ed. Hendrickson, Copper City 10 A. Comas, Gay 10 S. A. Mass. 10 Mrs. John Arklander, Mass 10 J. K. Hancock, Mass 10 Mari Hill, Mass 10 L. Pehla, Mass 10 Ed. Hancock, Mass 10 Hilda Wisanen, Mass 10 Bertha Uotila, Mass 10 Ed. Hancock, Mass 10 W.A.H., Supina 10 E.P. Hancock 10 J.K. Hancock 10 L.M. Hancock 10 O.K. Hancock 10 E.P. Hancock 10 O.P. Barage 10 A.B. Bohls 10 Hannan, Bohls, Mich 10 J. Carlson, Bohls, Mich 10 Leonard Maki, Bohls, Mich 10 John Palo, Bohls, Mich 10 Eino Palo, Bohls, Mich 10 A. Kaaki, Bohls, Mich 10 M. Siira, Bohls, Mich 10

S. L. P. Believes in Ballot As the Road to Revolution

Lenin Referred to S. L. P. as "Maniacs of the Fixed Idea" With "Yellow Sectarian Streak"

This is the third and last of a series of articles on the Socialist Labor Party, written in answer to letters which workers have written to the Daily Worker requesting information about the character and history of the S. L. P. The first two articles dealt with the isolation from workers' struggles of the S. L. P. and its stand against fights for immediate demands and for the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship.

By JAMES S. ALLEN. III. But to return to the DeLeonite form of "exceptionalism." DeLeon argued that unlike Europe there was in the United States a total lack of feudal relations. As a result a "purer" democracy existed here, making it possible for the revolutionary party to place its main stress upon "peaceful methods" and the ballot. Once the workers have obtained the majority vote and they have been organized into industrial unions, it will only be necessary for the workers to take possession of the industries and capitalism will be ousted. The workers will not need to use force in defense of the revolution, he argued, for the process of taking over the industries will be a peaceful one. Only if the capitalists will try to take them back, then will the workers resort to arms. But the capitalists will "surrender unconditionally," a classless society will set in, no dictatorship of the proletariat or a Communist Party will be necessary. Today the S. L. P., using the language of the "militant" Socialists, designate this blissful state as "industrial democracy."

Feudalism and Revolution DeLeon died in 1914—this is before he had an opportunity to observe or learn from the Russian Revolution. Even the however, Lenin, on the basis of the experiences of the European revolutions of the 19th Centuries and the Russian Revolution of 1905, as well as by a study of the writings of Marx on the State, had foreseen that no such utopian DeLeonite picture of the future was possible. Today, after the Russian Revolution, experience has indisputably shown that without a dictatorship of the proletariat to take the place of the machinery of state which had been completely smashed by it, revolution, it would have been powerless against the internal as well as external enemies of the workers' republic. It has also shown that a Communist Party is necessary just as much after the revolution as before. In fact it is the main directing force in the great task which faces the working class after the revolution—the building of Socialism, and the creation of a classless society.

The absence or presence of remnants of feudalism has nothing to do with it. It may affect certain aspects of the revolution, but not its main outlines. In the South, for instance, there are still very strong remnants of the slave system, which exhibit feudal features. This will not affect the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It will, however, have the effect of accelerating the revolutionary movement in the South by drawing into the proletarian revolution the Negro masses suffering under peon conditions.

Fascism and Democracy The rise of fascism in a number of European countries as the last line of resistance of capitalism against the gathering revolutionary forces, should be sufficient to silence the clackers for "democracy." Fascism has shown that the capitalists, far from "surrendering unconditionally" will go to any resort to keep themselves in power and maintain the capitalist system. If not overthrown, capitalist democracy develops into fascism. It is a great crime against the working class to spread the illusion that capitalism will simply throw up the sponge for its own undoing, leaving the workers in the working class unprepared for the revolutionary struggle. Social-Democracy in Germany helped to usher Hitler in, precisely by finding democracy even in the semi-fascist Von Papen cabinet and by its fear of the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

And Socialist leaders in this country today speak of the impossibility of fascism here because of the "purer" form of democracy. The S. L. P. has, indeed, worthy bedmates. Despite revolutionary phrases, they spread illusions which have the effect of defending capitalism and putting the workers to sleep.

A sect, such as the S. L. P. has been misled by the words of the S. L. P. During the war, in his letters to Kollontai, who was at that time in the United States organizing the opposition within the S. P. to the imperialist war, he referred to the S. L. P. as having a "yellow sectarian streak." "Aren't these people hopelessly sectarian?" he asks in another letter, "Or are they maniacs of the fixed idea about a special economic organization of workers?" "Yellow sectarian streak"—"hopelessly sectarian"—"maniacs of the fixed idea"—this was Lenin's characterization of the S. L. P. And time has only served to develop these characteristics even further, to make out of the S. L. P. not only a "hopeless sect" but an anti-working class sect.

Workers who are blinded by the revolutionary words of the S. L. P. leaders should measure these words against their own lives. This is a true test, and, if honest, they will find that their place is in the ranks of the Communist Party.

(THE END)

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D. Chiropractic and Communism. It had always been a mystery to educated people why political radicals, particularly in the Western and Central States, were inclined to fall for every fake medical cult and quack nostrum vander that came along. The last three nation-wide epidemics of pseudo-medical quackery originated there and, after creating two and a half millionaires, died down as quickly as it was born. The Abrams hoax with its electronic for-goddie died with its founder, a common aspect of most cults being their tendency to disappear with their founder. Even sunny California, which is so fertile a soil for fantastic ideas, was unable to keep alive stonylotherapy and E. R. A. after Abrams, her native son and her inventor, departed from this sublimar world. The second fake, chiropractic, had its origin in Iowa and still manages to attract some knaves who are trying to enter the practice of medicine through this trapdoor and who manage to include a few fools with their pseudo-scientific jargon matter on back of pages. As we said before, the average intelligent person cannot understand why anybody should prefer to be treated by an ignoramus who can get a chiropractic "diploma" in six months rather than by an educated physician

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE Now that there is a chilly sniff of autumn in the air, we shall be able to get the oven going again—that is, if the gas has not been shut off. And as we eat or do not eat this day our daily bread, let us give a thought to the bakers, who are on strike.

Here is the way to make batter for waffles: 2 cups sifted flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, (sifted with flour), 2 cups milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons shortening, (butter, lard, or oil), 1/2 teaspoon salt.

Put eggs in a big bowl with shortening and salt and add other ingredients alternately while beating. Have waffle irons hot before mixing batter, which should be beaten thoroughly. If you have no waffle irons, substitute pancakes for waffles.

In making sandwiches of peanut butter, combine it with orange marmalade for children, and with wheat-relish or sliced sweet pickles or adults.

Perhaps there is a bit of raw sherry and carrot left from yesterday. Or the salad use finely chopped cabbage, sweet peppers, and celery mixed with cut tomatoes and a grated raw carrot. (And onion if there are no children.) Mix with a sour cream dressing. (Given Tuesday, Sept. 26.) substitute a creamed vegetable for salad if you prefer.

Give a piece of breast of veal size necessary for your family and ask the butcher to cut a pocket in it, fill the pocket with this dressing. Cut dry bread into small cubes; put the cubes in a bowl. Add milk about 3/4 cup to several slices bread; or 2 or 3 tablespoons melted butter; or drop in raw eggs, one or two, depending on size of roast and size of pocket; stir well. Season with salt, pepper, tiny pinch sage, and still milder pinch thyme, if you have them; add a small finely chopped onion, a couple sticks chopped celery; a bit chopped parsley if available.

Mix all together, add a bit more milk if it seems too dry, and fill pocket in meat. Don't pack tightly—allow for expansion. Sew together on side of meat with string in darning needle, or fasten with toothpicks or skewers.

If there's too much dressing put mauler in baking cups and bake 1/2 hour. Don't use too much herb stuff where the restaurants usually make a mistake. Sew together on side of meat with string in darning needle, or fasten with toothpicks or skewers.

Grease the roaster so it will be easier to wash; put in meat and a cup or so of water. Cover and bake. will take about an hour, depending on size. When meat has baked about 15 minutes put peeled potatoes to bake in same pan. Add water necessary. Uncover pan to brown meat.

The squash should be scrubbed. If you're in mind the dark green-skinned

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

All types of figures will find this dress becoming. It would be lovely in satin, or ribbed silk, as shown; and we think that, for winter, it would be very nice in lightweight wool in navy, brown, deep green, or deep red, with beige crepe-de-chine collar. We would suggest that the corners of the collar be fastened to dress with snapfasteners, to make it stand as shown, and to keep it out of the soup.

Pattern 1620 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric and 1 1/4 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern. D.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number on envelope. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City. Patterns by mail only.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold



I HAVE printed a few letters from readers who said they liked this column. Here is one typical of the readers who not only do not like the column, but also seem to hate its author's intestines.

The letter is from a young organizer of the steel workers' union in Pittsburgh. He is very impatient and positive, and he brings up questions that have been debated for years and years:

"Your lament over the lost proletarian poets, notably Russak, really galls me," he writes. "To think of us here, with strikes and wages going on, with so much upheaval among the workers, and you worry because a guy who could have been a writer went and became an organizer. And we want organizers here more than we want bread! Have you no sense of proportion?"

"The revolutionary movement is a virile one. And only when the writers and artists will come out of the ranks of militant workers will we have a proletarian literature. Not from the ranks of the weak-sister, polite gin-drinking Mexican art-stuff hot air throwers who don't even know what a miner's payday in a cathouse looks like and who write about the misery of workers they never even saw."

"In line with which, let me tell you that while 'The Road' by Marlen sinks, this 'S. S. Utah' is not so bad. I've been on boats and let me tell you again that the experiences the men go through in the U.S.S.R. are identical with the experiences I went through in Novorussk when my boat decked there. It is more realistic than anything so far. True, there is little room for it, no gripping beauty, but when you can't have fish, you take herring, and it's a good herring."

"Otherwise, Comrade Mike, you're entertaining. I bet the 14th Street cafeterias go for you in a big way."

The letter is signed with a fine old fighting name, Patrick W. McGinty.

It Takes Some Guts!

COMRADE PAT, to answer first your personal crack, and thus free the discussion for more essential matters, I would like to tell you I don't hang around the cafeterias. I live out of the city, and come in about once a week. I write about eight hours a day, and that's hard work. Have you ever spent six months working at something, then tear it up and start all over again? Writing is work—hard work.

I met the proletarian writer Hans Marchwitz at the Kharkov congress of writers. He is a Ruhr miner, a man of about forty, who fought all through the war, was a leader in the barricade fighting in the Ruhr, and an active Communist functionary. Marchwitz wrote a novel about the Ruhr fighting, and was working at another when I met him.

His entrance into literature was an interesting story. He had written his first novel after the long day underground in the mines, in a dark miner's hut, by candlelight, surrounded by his family of five children. He slept only three or four hours a night. He wrote and rewrote the book at least thirty times. He had to learn his technique, step by painful step. His health broke down but he persisted. It took him over three years to write that first novel, which became famous at once in the German movement.

Well, at the congress, Marchwitz, the veteran of wars and revolutions, had this to say: "Comrades, it takes a lot of guts, too, to be a writer."

Yes, it takes a form of guts to be a proletarian writer. Some of us have gone beyond the point where we feel it necessary to prove to everybody that we have guts or that we have a right to do literary work. As to cafeterias, you have just told us where miners spend their paydays, and I can only answer, Pat, if this is true, somebody ought to teach them to go to cafeterias instead.

As a matter of fact, there is a kind of cafeteria parasite who spoils the scene in New York. A great deal of foolish talk goes on in those places. But every large city has these social gathering places. I saw Communist cafeterias in Berlin, Paris, London and Moscow. The Soviet workers even play chess and checkers, and they certainly love to sit around and talk. Talk, comrade, whether you know it or not, is a kind of relaxed education. But it should never be a substitute for action, of course.

No Apologies Needed

NOW as to poets and organizers. As I have said, some writers and artists have made an adjustment to the revolutionary movement. Artists like Gropper or Jake Burck have long gotten over apologizing for the fact that they are artists. Their work is recognized by themselves and others as another weapon in the struggle. A few writers have also achieved this self-understanding. In the main, however, the youngsters who have cultural leanings and are revolutionists suffer from a consciousness of guilt.

It is quite, in the American tradition. The Babbitts have always despised culture, and some of our proletarians take over this worst of commercial vices. They think it is somehow mainly to look down on an artist or writer. I can still remember the time when I was a boy and worked for the old Adams Express. All the drivers looked down on anybody who read books. You were a sissy if you read a book.

For a revolutionary to feel that way about any of the arts or sciences means that he is not a leader of the masses, but is sunk in their most backward prejudices. It is not only a question of studying economics, Marx and Lenin, and forgetting the rest. If you study Marx and Lenin thoroughly you are sure to be led on and into at least an understanding of the revolutionary importance of the cultural problems.

Your feeling that organizers are more necessary than poets is quite natural. We are engaged in a great battle, and culture is generally one of the casualties of war. Yet even in wartime there is a psychological factor which every general must reckon with. It is called Morale; and it is as necessary as food to any army.

Proletarian art is a means of lifting the morale of the working class. It is also a form of mass-education. The workers get tired of speeches after a while, as any organizer will testify. It is then that the proletarian artist steps in with his agit-prop troupe of players. It is then the proletarian poet chants or sings his songs; it is then the artist makes his cartoons.

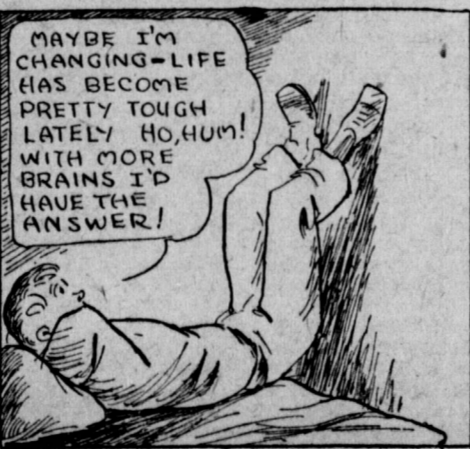
LENIN, I think, said that the poems of Demian Bydeny were worth at least a machine-gun regiment to the Soviets.

Our whole conception of revolutionary tactics has broadened out since the Russian Revolution. We are beginning to understand what mass work is. It must reach the men, the women, the children. It must touch every side of the emotional and mental life of the worker—his hobbies, his health, his sport and esthetic desires.

Comrade Pat, we have had many, many strikes led by Communists in this country. They have been won, and they have been lost, but only a small number of new Communists were made in all this gigantic activity of millions of workers. Why? The question has been asked again and again, and many answers made. My own amateur guess is that nobody stopped long enough to teach the striking workers something about Communists—not only through speeches, but through the cultural work.

The Red Army of Soviet China, when in the field, always has a corps of poets and actors attached to each regiment. When a city is taken, these cultural workers occupy the theatres the very first night, and in poem and sketch teach new masses the great objects of the Revolution. It sounds foolish to you, Pat, but it works.

JIM MARTIN



Ben Gold Describes Struggles of Left Wing Workers Against S. P. Leaders, Racketeers, From Close of the World War to the Present

Communist Candidate for Comptroller Played a Leading Part

This is the second and concluding installment of the story of Ben Gold, General Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen in New York City.

By PHILIP STERLING

BEN GOLD sat over his ever-present cup of coffee in a downtown restaurant. He was there by appointment, to tell the story of his life, by request. But an inexperienced listener, who was not familiar with the labor movement since the end of the war, would have been unable to tell where the story of Gold's life left off and where the history of the New York post-war labor movement began. With politely suppressed impatience he brushed aside questions about his personal life to pursue his recollections of the fight for a real furrier's union. When the World War ended, the workers who were compelled to fight it returned to their homes on this side of the ocean to find that they had another war on their hands—a war for jobs and for decent wages.

The S. P. and Racketeers

The political policies which urged workers to kill each other in the trenches also permitted it to share control of the furrier's union with a clique of racketeering officials and outright gangsters.

Because the union was run as a private business concerning which the rank and file of the membership could not be taken into confidence, the union leaders found it necessary to support a large corps of gangsters to enforce their edicts inside of the organization and out of it. After "Izzy" Cohen, one of the Socialist founders of the union, was reprimanded for permitting such tactics, he declared at a public mass meeting, "You can't run a union without gangsters."

Elected to Joint Board

Ben Gold, on the other hand, believed that not only was it possible to run a union without gangsters, but it was possible and necessary to run the furriers union without crooked officials as well. There were hundreds and later thousands of furriers who believed that same thing and they expressed this belief in 1919 by electing Ben Gold to the Joint Board of the International Fur Workers Union. A little later they also elected Aaron Gross who was also active in fighting for rank and file control.

All through 1919 the opposition to the Socialist officials continued to grow. Ruddy checked, passionately militant Ben Gold, barely 21 years old, was the leader. On their side, the Socialist officialdom of the union had the strong arm corps and a treasury of \$250,000. From Operators Local 1, which elected Ben to the Joint Board, the opposition spread to Locals 5, 10 and 15.

Attempt to Oust Gold Fails

On only the Socialist officials of the Joint Board called a mass meeting at which they hoped to crush the rising opposition by the charge that Ben

and the others were Reds. The meeting was a boomerang. Gold and the other opposition leaders were there to defend their policies and won the overwhelming support of the meeting. Gold was not then and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

Ben Gold loses his shyness when he recalls these events. His soft voice seems to become a veil for the joy he takes in battle and his friendly smile seems to sear a spirit of steel.

"Our struggles were resulting," he will tell you, "in a rapid clarification of our economic demands, our political slant and consolidation of our fight against class collaboration policies of the Socialists. Almost before we knew it, our opposition had crystallized itself into a definite left wing. We knew what we wanted. Our determined opposition to gangsterism and to irresponsible handling of union funds without an accounting to the membership finally resulted among other victories, in Morris Kaufman's resigning from the presidency of the International, and the management of the Joint Board. It is significant," Gold continued, "that he is now manager of a fur bosses outfit, the Muskat Group Factors Association. Abe Beckerman and Sam Cohen, two of his henchmen who were forced out with him, were recently indicted for racketeering."

Officials Fight to Hold Control

The officials, Gold recalls, resorted to desperate measures in 1920, to re-



BEN GOLD

tain control of the union. Seeing their grip slipping, they decided that a strike might turn the tide for them. If it didn't, they could, in any event, use the occasion for looting the \$250,000 treasury.

"Of course, the left wing supported the strike in the interests of solidarity," said Gold. "Our left wing locals were placed in charge of the toughest territories because the officials hoped we would be smashed there, but we weren't. Our strike hall and picket lines became models of organization for the strike."

"Before the strike was very old, we began to learn that not the membership, but hired gangsters were running the show. Hoodlums furnished by Little Augie Pisano were getting from \$10 to \$20 a day from the union treasury, which was controlled by the Socialist officials. Besides, Little Augie was supplying other gangsters to the bosses and collecting from them, too. He was also supply-

ing them with guns. Seeing their grip slipping, they decided that a strike might turn the tide for them. If it didn't, they could, in any event, use the occasion for looting the \$250,000 treasury.



NEW YORK.—A Cop Remembers, by Captain Cornelius W. Willemse, will be reviewed by Paul Kaminsky over station WARD at 1:45 p.m. today.

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the Workers Short Wave Club will be held today at 8:30 p.m. at 446 Claremont Parkway, Bronx. Members are urged to be prompt.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Mountaintop Music
- 7:15—Billie Bachler—Sketch
- 7:30—Lum and Abner
- 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
- 8:00—Valeo Orch.; Soloists
- 8:15—Captain Henry's Show Boat; Lanny Ross, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Annette Hanshaw, Songs
- 8:30—Whiteman Orch.; Deems Taylor, Narrator; Al Johnson, Songs
- 8:45—Just Relax—Sketch
- 9:00—Meroff Orch.
- 9:15—Ralph Kirby, Songs
- 9:30—A. M.—Callaway Orch.
- 9:45—Dance Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

- 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
- 7:15—The Purdy Brothers—Sketch
- 7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
- 7:45—New—Gabriel Heatter
- 8:00—Ralph Grosvenor, Tenor
- 8:15—Little Old New York—Harrison Grey
- 8:30—Kennedy, Organ
- 8:45—Gordon Graham, Baritone; Ohman and Addon, Piano Duo
- 9:15—Frank and Flo, Songs
- 9:30—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo; Hazel Arth, Contralto
- 9:45—Tall—Perry Waxman

10:00—Variety Musicals
- 10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Reed
- 10:30—The Jolly Russians
- 10:45—Time, Weather
- 11:00—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30—Nelson Orch.
- 12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
- 7:15—Treasure Island—Sketch
- 7:30—Mario Comi, Baritone; Betty Culp, Piano; Littau Orch.
- 7:45—Public's Duty to Support the NRA—Arthur Brisbane, Editor
- 8:00—Captain Diamond's Adventures—Sketch
- 8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Norman Bunsden
- 8:45—Crowning Choir
- 9:00—Death Valley Days—Sketch
- 9:15—Dance Orch.
- 9:30—Canadian Exchange Program
- 9:45—Archer Gibson, Organ; Mixed Chorus
- 10:00—Jesters' Trio
- 10:15—Prince
- 10:30—U. S. Army Band
- 10:45—Holst Orch.
- 11:00—A. M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

- 7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—Mills Brothers, Songs
- 7:45—Boys—Boaks Carter
- 8:00—Bowling Sisters, Songs
- 8:15—Singer Sam
- 8:30—Hall Johnson Singers; Hopkins Orch.
- 8:45—Warnow Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
- 9:00—Dennis Orch.; Paige Orch.; Bing Crosby; Songs; Ethel Barrymore, actress; Morton Downey, Tenor; Willie and Eugene Howard, Comedians; Ruth Rittling, Songs
- 9:15—Deep River Orch.
- 9:30—Belasco Orch.; Ted Huslag; Barbara Mavety, Songs
- 9:45—Gladys Rice, Soprano; Concert Orch.
- 10:15—News Bulletins
- 10:30—Days Orch.
- 10:45—Nelson Orch.
- 11:00—A. M.—Lucas Orch.
- 11:30—Light Orch.

Tells of Setbacks and Victories, in Fight for a Real Union

ing scabs to the bosses and using all his mob on both sides of the fence to steal for him. Before the strike was over, \$1,000,000 worth of goods were stolen in the strike area. On top of all this the union was compelled to furnish bail and pay fines for the gangsters which the officials had hired.

Strike Lasted 32 Weeks

"The strike lasted 32 weeks and long before the end the workers were good and tired of it, because they knew what the game was, but they weren't able, at the moment, to rid themselves of Kaufman and his gang. When Kaufman called a meeting to inform the workers in the settled shops that there would be a 40 per cent strike tax on them they rebelled. They shouted that they were tired of paying tribute to Kaufman and his gangsters. Kaufman shouted back, 'I am your Trotsky. You'll pay the tax whether you like it or not.'"

The workers didn't like it and they didn't pay. Nevertheless, the long, useless struggle depleted the treasury and practically wrecked the union. Almost to a man, the furriers decided that the only way to save the organization, give the leadership to the left wing.

Frightened by the rising tide of left wing sentiment, Kaufman denounced Gold to the Department of Justice as a "Red." That was in 1920 when the reign of post-war terror, the Palmer and the Burleson raids, were filling the jails with working class leaders. Gold had to skip town for a time to avoid arrest at a time when his imprisonment would have been disastrous to the left wing, but he continued to play a leading part by proxy.

Jack Aigus

Not all of the old-time Socialist members of the Joint Board were dishonest or irrevocably committed to incorrect policies. Following the election of Gold and Gross to the Joint Board, the left wing won an ally in Jack Aigus, president of the Joint Board. Aigus needed merely to see the logic and the justice of the left wing position to become a devout supporter of it. Gold's success in winning Aigus incidentally resulted in his winning a wife for himself, Jack Aigus's daughter.

According to Gold and other left wingers, Aigus's conversion to the left wing position cost him his life three years afterward. Aigus, says Gold, was elected as one of the delegates from Local 1 to the convention of the International in May, 1922. The election of delegates was bitterly contested by the right wing.

"After that meeting," Gold declared, "someone handed Jack a drink of poison. The effect of the drink was instantaneous. He died that evening. We've never been able to prove anything, of course, but I'm convinced and so are others who were present, that Jack Aigus was poisoned."

Expelled From Union

In 1923, the furriers gained strength from the organization of the Trade Union Educational League. The league was soon branded as a Communist organization by the furrier officials. They used Gold's affiliation with the league as an excuse, long sought, for expelling him from the union. The officials of course didn't stop Gold. He continued to work with those who remained on the inside.

Two years later, the determined efforts of the left wing, backed by growing numbers of furriers, resulted in the election of Gold as manager of the Joint Board.

New Victories

Gold's eyes sparkle with unsophisticated enthusiasm when he talks of this period. "Our victory in the Joint Board was followed in 1925 by a wave of three successful strikes. Under the leadership of the left wing we unionized open shops, we organized the Greek section of the industry in which there had never been a union before, we forced Kaufman out of office. We gained leadership of the Joint Board and we were going ahead to 100 per cent unionization."

The Mineola Frame-Ups

But the furriers had the successors of Kaufman in the International to deal with. These were as anxious as Kaufman to keep rank and file hands off the union controls. The New York furriers, however, went along with the historic strike of 12,000 furriers, which established the left wing not only in the furriers' union but in the American trade union movement. The strike resulted, however, in the expulsion of the entire Joint Board and the left wing officials from the International. The treachery of the Socialist leadership and their anxiety to co-operate with the bosses in crushing the left wing also became evident in this strike, when the Jewish Daily Forward and the Socialist leaders engineered the frame-up of Gold and other strike leaders on charges of felonious assault in Mineola, L. I.

It took the workers in the entire industry two years to recover from this blow, for the expulsion was followed by a wave of frame-ups of Gold and other officials of the Board of Aldermen is only part of the load he is pulling.

In Soviet Film



S. Michaels, in the cast of "The Return of Nathan Becker," now playing at the Little Theatre.

THE NEW FILM

"Ann Vickers" Not So Daring But Contains Several Effective Sequences

ANN VICKERS, a Radio Picture at Radio City Music Hall, with Irene Dunne and Walter Huston, directed by John Cromwell from Sinclair Lewis's novel.

Considering the abbreviation necessary in the transcription of a novel to be screen, "Ann Vickers" is a fair representation of Lewis's novel. The book wasn't what you would call "pregnant with great ideas," although it was pretentious enough. All it amounted to was a snappily written serialized "Cosmopolitan" or was it the "Ladies Home Journal"? yarn. The movie, too, is entertaining and deftly produced.

So forget about the ballyhoo advertising that Radio Pictures is giving "Ann Vickers"; "Sinclair Lewis dared to write what others have hinted. . . . And the screen dates to produce what Lewis has written." Just what did Lewis DARE to write? He was so courageous that he wrote a story about Ann, the "independent woman," who had one abortion, one child out of wedlock and four lovers; about Ann, the social worker, who has some horrible experiences in an American prison and who later becomes superintendent of an ideal woman's prison in Greenwich Village, about the same woman who has courage to forgive, and to wait until her perfect lover, a judge whose only child was taking stock market tips from litigants in his court, returns from three years of jail.

This reviewer, for one, can think of many more daring themes to write and make movies about; farm strikes, coal and silk strikes, hunger marches, etc. But let it go at that. John Cromwell, the director, had a tough enough time to get the abortion and the illegitimate child past the guardians of the public morals. That he achieves this by means of direct but delicate handling is all to his credit as a capable craftsman. (Of course, it is of considerable help that Ann later enters into holy matrimony with the illegitimate child past the guardians of the public morals. That he achieves this by means of direct but delicate handling is all to his credit as a capable craftsman. (Of course, it is of considerable help that Ann later enters into holy matrimony with the illegitimate child past the guardians of the public morals. That he achieves this by means of direct but delicate handling is all to his credit as a capable craftsman. 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Daily Worker Central Organ of the Working Class, U.S.A. "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

Published daily, except Sunday, by the Commodity Publishing Co., Inc., 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: ALegon 4-7955. Cable Address: "DAILYWORKER," New York, N. Y. Washington Bureau: Room 354, National Press Building, 14th and G. Sts., Washington, D.C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1933

His Speech to the Legion

ROOSEVELT took an airplane to the Chicago Convention of the American Legion to grind his heel once more into the faces of the thousands of war veterans who are fighting for the cash payment of the bonus, and against the deep slashes in their compensation benefits.

Dropping, somewhat, the liberal mask that he has been wearing, Roosevelt, in a speech that had the unmistakable beat of war-time jingoism in it, declared to the veterans of the country that it is in the name of "national unity" that they must give up all hopes of the bonus, that they must endure the tremendous cuts in their compensation benefits.

Hitler is very fond of the same "national unity" phrase. Only the other day, he told his Fascist Storm Troopers that their "duty was to destroy all those who would break our national unity."

What is this "national unity" of which both Roosevelt and Hitler are so fond?

The phrase about "national unity" is nothing but a cloak to conceal the fact that every capitalist ruler, be it Hitler or Roosevelt, is the agent and instrument of the capitalist class, in this instance, of the Morgan-Rockefeller clique of finance capitalists at Wall Street.

The Roosevelt Government is not a government of "national unity." It is the government of the ruling capitalist class, of the Wall Street plunderers and exploiters, against the vast toiling proletariat population. It is to hide this fact that Roosevelt prates about "national unity."

BEHIND the phrase of "national unity," the Roosevelt Government has gone ahead with a brutal program of driving down the veterans with the sole purpose of paying off the Wall Street banks and giant multi-millionaire capitalist investors!

Behind the phrase of "national unity," Roosevelt slashed \$400,000,000 from the veterans' compensation. But he did not say that to "balance the budget" meant taking the \$400,000,000 from the veterans in order to pay off part of the \$750,000,000 government bond investments of the Wall Street banks.

Roosevelt trampled on the bonus claims of the veterans in the name of "national unity."

But he did not tell the veterans that he appropriated within the last six months \$600,000,000 for the regular Army and Navy budget, and an additional \$325,000,000 for the so-called vast military pork barrel, ironically named the "public works fund," making a total of close to one billion dollars in a half year for the greatest war preparations program in history.

The funds, that should go for the bonus and veterans compensation, are going to build battleships and bombing planes! Roosevelt did not tell the veterans that.

Roosevelt had the gall to tell the veterans that his government "is less and less willing to tolerate benefits for one group of citizens which must be paid for by others."

He had the gall to say this after his agent in the R.F.C., Jesse Jones, has already handed out millions of the government funds to the rich railroads and banks, and has just promised big industry another billion in fat subsidies.

He had the gall to say that, after his administration has handed out millions upon millions to rich Southern plantation landlords, in generous bounties, for destroying cotton!

IN a spirit of jingoism that can not be distinguished from the speeches of Hitler, Roosevelt declared:

"There are two enemies of national unity, sectionalism and class. If the spirit of class is allowed to grow strong or to prevail, it means the end of national unity and patriotism. If our social order means anything to us, it is worth defending every day of our life. I have called you to the colors again. As your commander-in-chief, I am confident you will respond."

In these words of Roosevelt, unmistakable, harsh, and brutal, is the spirit of capitalist-reactionary Fascism.

In these words, Roosevelt, in precisely the same way as the Fascist ruler Hitler, calls upon the military upper crust of the Legion to consider itself as the organized bulwark against the efforts, not only of the veterans, but of the whole toiling population to fight against the Wall Street starvation program of the Roosevelt Government.

And it is a call that has been answered. The bureaucracy of the American Legion, the rich businessmen, the Army officers, the capitalist politicians, have already joined with Roosevelt in the fight against the rank and file Legionnaires who want the bonus and adequate compensation benefits. This upper crust has already betrayed the decision of the last Legion Convention in favor of the bonus.

When Roosevelt sounds the war cry against the "spirit of class" he is summoning up every force of reaction and militarism to prepare to defend the interests of Wall Street against the rising anger of the world war veterans and the hungry masses everywhere.

Such a call is a call to the rank and file veterans to stand idly by while the Roosevelt Government plunders the people to fatten the bankers and the war budget.

Roosevelt's American Legion speech is a challenge to the rank and file veterans, as well as it is a challenge to the entire working class.

It is a challenge that can be fittingly answered by unremitting organization and struggle in every Post of the Legion, and by the growing fight of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

A united front of all rank and file veterans can force Roosevelt, the Wall Street agent and war-maker, to deliver to the veterans what is due them—their bonus and their compensation payments.

A Masked Fight

THE lady, Miss Perkins, whom the wily Roosevelt chose as the liberal window-dressing for his reactionary-militarist cabinet, spoke the other day before an assemblage of Catholic charity workers.

She proposed a high sounding, elaborate program, seemingly for the welfare of the working class.

But upon examination her program turns out to be exactly the same as the Roosevelt program of honey words and reactionary deeds.

Miss Perkins' speech was widely publicized as a "call for jobless insurance."

But is it? Far from it. It is actually a masked fight against the major demand of the American working class: Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the government and the employers.

Miss Perkins talks about "jobless insurance." But

in the very same breath she denounces the "dole." Typical Rooseveltian trickery!—What does she mean by that "dole" which she finds so distasteful?

She means Unemployment Insurance paid for by the government and bosses.

What does she mean by "jobless insurance." She means the taking of funds from workers who now have jobs, to set up a reserve fund for them, to be paid out in the future! She means that the workers shall pay for their own loss of jobs!

About the 17,000,000 workers now starving, Miss Perkins has nothing to say!

She proposes a public works program to take up slack in employment!

But what have you to say about the present Roosevelt public works program which is turning out to be the greatest war building program in the country's history, Miss Perkins? Is it not remarkably convenient for the Naval clique, which is now plundering the Public Works Fund, to have you set the workers' eyes on some distant program?

You talk proudly about the fact the "workers are benefitting under the codes." You quote statistics about higher wages.

But why are you so silent on the fact the cost of food has risen 18 per cent since your admired Roosevelt came into office? Why are you so silent on the fact that the codes legalize starvation wages? How does it come about that the 100,000 coal miners, the steel and auto workers find your codes so harsh and bitter, Miss Perkins? They find your codes to be slavery, Miss Perkins.

Your insistence that American workers be kept from the dangers of the "dole," coupled with your enthusiastic lying about the blessings of the codes, means, Miss Perkins, that you, together with the most reactionary exploiters and war-makers, are part of the capitalist fight against Unemployment Insurance for the jobless workers.

Your fine phrases cannot hide that.

Liberal Trickery

THE liberal pretensions of the Roosevelt Administration are beautifully illustrated by the behavior of Secretary Perkins' Department of Labor in the matter of admitting Tom Mann, British Communist and veteran of nearly fifty years of fighting in the class struggle.

Secretary Perkins claims to have "liberalized" the immigration regulations regarding the admittance of foreign visitors to the United States. The hypocrisy of her claims can find no better proof than the delay in granting Tom Mann a visa.

As the "New York American" exultingly points out, "Mann's visa was not granted by the American Consul in London until too late for him to attend the United States Congress Against War." This bit of sly trickery is one side of the medal, with the threatened brutal deportation to Bulgaria of Antonoff as the other.

A Job for Honest Socialists

MEMBERS of the Socialist Party who served as delegates to the United States Congress Against War, if their radical speeches are to be accepted at their face value, cannot avoid a clear-cut stand on the arrest and pending trial of the twenty-three anti-fascist workers in the "Socialist City," Milwaukee.

We particularly single out those leading socialists like J. B. Mathews, Mary Fox, David Lesser and Paul Porter, who actively participated both in the preparatory work for the Congress and in the Congress itself. On these leading people, particularly, the responsibility falls for a clear cut and decisive stand against the social-fascist policies and acts of the Socialist Party leadership.

The decisions of the Anti-War Congress were unanimously made. The Socialist delegates in the congress, including those named, joined with the representatives of the hundreds of other workers' organizations in declaring their determination to resist imperialist war and fascism, and "all developments leading to fascism in this country and abroad." The Congress decided "to form committees of action against war and fascism in every important center and industry," and declared that, "only the rousing and organizing of the masses... can effectively combat war."

In the closing session of the United States Congress Against War, the leading socialist, J. B. Mathews, unconditionally stated:

"This Congress is living proof of the possibility of united action between Communists and Socialists."

YET, while these socialists in the Congress were making such declarations and subscribing apparently whole-heartedly to the militant program against war and fascism, the Socialist Party—their party—was actively sabotaging both the Congress and the anti-war, anti-fascist struggle.

Milwaukee affords the clearest example. Hans Luther, the ambassador of the murderous Hitler regime, was invited by the city's bankers to visit Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee workers were aroused as the Anti-War Congress decided the workers should be aroused against fascism. They decided to demonstrate against this fascist representative; they decided to make this an occasion on which to categorically demand the release of Thalman, Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff, Tanev and all other anti-fascist fighters in Germany.

These workers, led by the Communist Party, went to the Socialist Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and requested a permit for a demonstration before the Milwaukee Club, where ambassador Luther was scheduled to speak.

Mayor Hoan refused these workers a permit for the demonstration. More than that, Mayor Hoan ordered out his "socialist" police to break up the demonstration, to club the workers. Men, women and children were severely beaten. Twenty-three workers are now awaiting trial charged with "rioting," "unlawful assembly," "inciting to riot," and "resisting police." They now face jail sentences ranging up to three years.

The warrants for the arrest of these workers were made out by the socialist city attorney.

All this was done in defense of fascism, to prevent a workers' demonstration against fascist terror, by a socialist administration, in fact by Mayor Hoan, who has been made national chairman of the anti-fascist committee set up by the Socialist Party.

This shows that their sabotage of the Anti-War Congress, their refusal to join a united front against fascism, the setting up of their own so-called anti-fascist body, their support for the N.R.A., etc. was all done to prevent a real struggle against fascism, in fact to pave the way for fascism as did the German Social-Democrats.

SOCIALIST workers, honestly against war and against fascism, cannot go along with such leaders or with such a party. The socialist workers who have pledged themselves to the program adopted at the Anti-War Congress cannot remain quiet while workers demonstrating against fascist terror are clubbed and jailed at the order of the socialist city officials of Milwaukee.

Every branch of the Socialist Party, every workers' organization should immediately register their emphatic protest. Resolutions should be adopted; wires should be sent to Mayor Hoan expressing the indignation of the workers and demanding the immediate release of the twenty-three imprisoned workers.

Socialist supporters of the Anti-War Congress can best prove the sincerity of their militant speeches by taking the lead in this fight to force the release of the Milwaukee workers, whose only "crime" is their fight against fascism, including the social-fascism of Hoan, Hillquit, Thomas and company.

THE MINERS SIGN THE CODE



U. S. Engineer Praises Moscow Sanitary Plant

"Far Ahead of Philadelphia; Progress Made in Other Respects Most Outstanding; People Happy and Busy"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The waterworks and sewage disposal plant of Moscow is far ahead of American practice, according to Isaac S. Walker, consulting engineer of this city, who has just returned from a three months' stay in the Soviet Union as consultant to the Moscow Municipal Administration.

"Philadelphia built its sewage disposal plant ten years after Moscow built its plant and yet today the Moscow plant is a far better plant than the one in Philadelphia. Philadelphia dumps three-fourths of its raw sewage into the river while Moscow has long ago treated every bit of its sewage," said Mr. Walker.

Walker had been scheduled to stay 18 months in Moscow but left after less than 90 days because work on the waterworks and sewage disposal projects had progressed so rapidly.

"I have been forced to overhaul many of my previous impressions of Soviet Russia," the engineer added, "and although there are failures in portions of the Soviet Five-Year Plan, yet the progress made in other respects is most outstanding."

"The people in and about Moscow do not present the haunted picture so often painted, but appear to be happy and busy. There is an undercurrent of bustling activity and a very marked air of enthusiasm," he said, "and the government seems to enjoy the popular support of the people at large."

Mr. Walker said that he was never once molested in all his stay and never stopped from going anywhere, but that he really felt a greater degree of personal safety than he did on the streets of some large American cities.

He commented upon the fact that although the people are shabbily dressed, the health of the people is noticeably good.

While in Russia, he attended services regularly in Russian churches and saw no evidences of any one being molested who wished to attend church.

Several persons, hecklers planted by selfish interests, attempted to create an antagonism between the audience and the speaker, but they were in such a small minority and their disruptive efforts so un sympathetically received by the crowd that they finally gave up.

A stirring appeal for united action by the Irish workers in discussion of political and religious differences was made by Jack McCarthy, district organizer of the Trade Union Unity League.

Cornac O'Flaherty, secretary of the Irish Workers' Club of Boston, as chairman, conducted the meeting capably.

—Padraic O'Flaherty, (Signature authorized)

U. S. Sailor Reports Nazi Horrors in Hamburg

NEW YORK.—First-hand reports of Nazi horrors in Hamburg and Berlin were brought back to New York this week by an American sailor from Germany.

In an account received by the Daily Worker from this sailor, whose name is withheld as he is still working on a ship, murder and terror, and the reaction of the masses of workers, are reported from first-hand observation.

"Tuesday evening, September 5, I was walking along a street in the working-class district of Hamburg," the sailor writes. "Few people were on the streets. The stores were still open. It was not yet seven o'clock. It was getting dark. Days short in Germany in the fall. A chill in the air came in with nightfall. I turned a corner.

"Ahead on the next block there was a crowd of people. Pushing my way, I looked.

"Pool of Blood on Pavement "A man in rough working clothes lay stretched out on the cobblestones, blood soaking his clothes, draining into a little pool in a hole in the pavement.

"What happened? I asked the man next to me. He stared at me in

—By Burck

Cuban Government Jails Opponents

A. B. C. Leaders in Hiding as Grau Regime Announces Drastic Measures "To Protect Foreign Life and Property"

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—While Havana, drenched by a torrential rain, waited for a hurricane, coming up from the Southeast, to strike it, the Grau San Martin government went about arresting political opponents.

General Mario Menocal, former Cuban President, and Colonel Carlos Mendieta, Liberal leader, fled the city as police and soldiers started a roundup of members of the A. B. C. secret society. Among the A.B.C. leaders in hiding were Martinez Saenz and Carlos Saladrigas.

Troops are patrolling the streets in trucks and armored cars, while a heavy guard is maintained around the Presidential Palace and the National Hotel, scene of the bitter fighting between the rebellious officers and the army.

President Grau appealed to the American government for recognition, holding that the bloodshed in the streets of Havana had established his regime's authority as undisputed master of Cuba.

Gratu San Martin announced drastic measures "to bring order and protect foreign life and property," claiming "peace now reigns throughout the island."

Embattled workers are still in possession of more than 15 sugar mills in the interior, with no reports of the success or failure of the government troops sent to oust them.

The labor federation and the Communist Party are making feverish preparations to resist the government's impending frontal onslaught on the labor movement in its effort to prove to Wall Street that it "deserves American recognition."

Hoover Mentioned in Gov't Mail Contract Bribe Investigation Official Got \$100,000 to Use His Influence in Ship Grab

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The name of former President Hoover was yesterday brought into the current Senate investigation of the administration of ocean mail contracts.

It was shown that J. K. Dockendorf, president of the Black Diamond Steamship Corporation, had paid \$100,000 to William Donovan, former assistant Attorney General, for his services in getting the influence of President Hoover to favor his shipping line against the other competing ones.

The payment of the money is admitted but the Hoover influence is denied by Dockendorf. He was unable to satisfactorily explain, however, what he meant by his secret letter to a friend where he mentioned that "he had to play politics that made me go as high as the President."

Get Emergency Order for Bullets

CLEVELAND, O.—The National Acme of Cleveland is now manufacturing bullets and shells for the U. S. government. This was an emergency order. These bullets will probably be used to shoot down the workers of Cuba.

The average wage for the 40-hour week is only about \$20 per week. There are less workers employed in the shop, producing more work than before.

The workers of National Acme are seriously discussing the question of organization. This can be seen by the amount of literature and Daily Workers sold in front of the shop.

Workers of National Acme, organize into the Steel and Metal Workers Union, to fight for higher wages and better conditions.

Irish Workers Like C. P. Program

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK.—As an Irish-American worker, I want to tell you the recent articles on Gralton, Irish Fascism, etc. were very useful in contacting Irish workers.

All Irishmen register their hatred of O'Duffy fascism when you mention it, and then one has only to point out the clear fighting stand of the Communist Party in contrast with De Valera speeches and no action. This "no action" of De Valera's showed itself when he refused to take action against O'Duffy for openly violating the Public Safety Act in Bandon County Cork.

Republican workers of Ireland received another jolt when Fianna Fail permitted the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army to be raided, as they did also when Fianna Fail deported Jim Gralton, a real worker revolutionary, from his native birthplace.

The Irish Republican workers, however, are not being lulled to inactivity in their cause. On the contrary, now more than ever, they are organizing in the trade unions, amongst the I.R.A. and into the Communist Party of Ireland to defeat O'Duffy fascism, its ally, British imperialism-capitalism, and its counterpart in Ireland, the horde of native capitalists, gombeen and scoundrels, which infest the country and must be defeated before the workers can rise to and elevate their native culture which Connolly in 1916 inspired to by fighting and dying for a workers and working farmers' government.

5 Youth Delegates to Paris Congress Arrive This Morning

To Tour U.S. Reporting on World Youth Meet Against War

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The five American delegates to the World Youth Congress Against Fascism and War, held in Paris September 22-24, are returning today on the Lafayette, docking at 9 a.m. at the foot of W. 15th St.

The Congress was described by Henri Barbusse, in his address to the United States Congress Against War, as the greatest international gathering of youth the world has ever seen, with delegates from practically every country of Europe, and from China, Japan, South America, Cuba and Morocco.

The American delegates were Thomas Joyce, marine worker; Louis Williams, worker in the Detroit Ford plant; Phil Rosengarten, member of the International Workers Order, Youth Section, who is facing trial for defying an injunction against picketing; Clemens Straus, young worker from Waterbury, Conn., of the National Lithuanian Youth Federation; and Toivo Oja, young Finnish worker of Gardner, Mass.

They will speak in several cities near New York before making their report to the youth of New York. All youth organizations who wish to secure the delegates as speakers should act immediately, since their speaking schedule is almost filled. For this purpose, write to Youth Committee, 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1610.

Spanish Cabinet Out as Cortes Votes Two to One Against Lerroux

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The Conservative government headed by Alejandro Lerroux fell yesterday after four weeks of rule, when it was defeated by 189 to 91 votes in the Cortes, Spanish Parliament.

The President of the Cortes suspended all sessions and Spain is in a turmoil with rumors of a dictatorship flying about Madrid.

Lindberghs Land in England After Flight from Town in Norway

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 4.—Col. Lindbergh and his wife flew here today from Stavanger, Norway, arriving at 4:50 p. m. They covered the distance of 700 miles in less than six hours.

With winter approaching, the Fascist rulers of Germany are planning the tremendous enthusiasm campaign to feed the German masses, cruises and fireworks, martial music and flags, instead of the food and warmth they are unable to give them.

Worker Shot Dead for Refusing to Give Nazi Salute; Rebellious Storm Troopers Shot; Communist Propaganda Everywhere

NEW YORK.—Down with Hitlerism—Red Front—Communist Party of Hamburg! "I spoke to a worker in Hamburg about two airplanes flying low over the city."

"Yes," he said, "Hitler thinks he can fool us into thinking the crisis is over, that everything is fine, by flying airplanes back and forth all day—the same two every day."

Hamburg Flooded with Red Literature "Saturday night, September 16, was a gala night for the Nazis in Hamburg. A big ship, the S.S. Capalonia, had been fitted up for an exhibition of the products sold in Hamburg. At their own expense numerous small merchants had transferred their stock to little booths aboard the ship. Admittance to the exhibit was thirty pfennings. All proceeds were to go to the National Socialist Party."

"One thing spoiled the evening. After many fine speeches of the 'glorious revolution' and the Third Reich of the German peoples, the ship was found to be filled with subversive literature. In fact it was flooded with Communist leaflets denouncing Hitler's Fascism and the National Socialists (the Nazis)."

Hitler Troops Shot for Communist Propaganda "Friday, September 8, in Berlin two special security troopers were taken out behind the jail and shot. Communist Party literature had been found on them and in their rooms."

"Sunday, September 10, the Nazis had prepared for an immense parade through the streets of Hamburg. A thin, trickling crowd lined the streets. A street car came down the street. To the amazement and varied emotions of the waiting crowd, was the rear of the street-car there was

silence. The muscles in his jaw tensed and loosened rapidly. "Hitler men came down the street," he said. "They made the Hitler salute and this worker refused to salute. They shot him."

"The man turned and stared at the dead man in the street."

Nazi Machine Gun Auto "A big car came tearing down the street. The people around the body quickly moved off into doorways, houses. I beat it into a nearby door."

"The big car, filled with police and brown-uniformed Nazis, stopped alongside the body. A machine-gun was mounted on the car and the police and Nazis were armed with rifles. Without moving from the car they watched the street, the houses."